

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 8

How Labor Fared in the Fifty-Ninth Congress.

BY THOMAS F. TRACEY AND ARTHUR E. HOLDER.

The following report of the Legislative Committee was presented to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, shortly after the close of the Fifty-ninth Congress. It is addressed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Because of the great importance of the subjects with which the report deals, and the widespread interest which it will undoubtedly enlist, it is published here.

Having been appointed as the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor, we submit the following report, and the action taken on the various resolutions which were adopted at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Minneapolis, November 12-24, inclusive, 1906, relative to legislation and laws affecting the interests of labor.

This being what is commonly known as the "short session" of Congress, it was not possible to get much legislation passed. During the short session of Congress the appropriation bills are under consideration and invariably have the right of way over all other legislation, except such as is given favorable consideration in the House by the House Committee on Rules, and in the Senate by the Committee on Committees, commonly known as the "Steering Committee." We take pleasure, however, in reporting that notwithstanding the many obstacles that confronted labor, we have been successful to a degree in having several measures passed that are bound to be beneficial to the interests of the toiling masses. We are pleased to report that we have also been successful in securing the defeat of several measures, which, if enacted, would be detrimental to the interests of labor.

Among the resolutions referred to us by action of the last convention were many that represented diversified interests, and under their various titles we beg leave to show the disposition made of them.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Several resolutions which were referred to us called for the introduction of bills asking for the removal of the customs duties on fabricated irons and skirting wools; and others for an increase on books and publications.

After considerable inquiry it was demonstrated to us that under no consideration would there be any legislation affecting these matters at this session of Congress, and that it was for the best interests of labor that our efforts should be directed toward obtaining legislation that would be tangible and beneficial to the whole labor movement rather than that for special interests.

We decided that our efforts should be in the direction of obtaining legislation that had been previously considered by Congress and for which there appeared an opportunity of having it enacted into law.

POSTOFFICE RATES ON LABOR AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

During the Congressional recess the sub-committee of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads gave hearings on the recommendation of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, which was in the direction of denying to labor and other publications the right of being considered as second-class mail matter. The full committee took no action on this matter other than to embody in the Post Office Appropriation Bill the creation of a postal commission to consist of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, and three citizens to be appointed by the President, this Commission to hold sessions during the summer months; and your committee would recommend that representatives of the American Federation of Labor be present at the hearings.

SEAMEN'S LEGISLATION.

The subject-matter contained in resolutions Nos. 70, 73, 75 and 78, as indorsed by the convention, have been before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in various forms for a considerable length of time. That committee during the last session of Congress took no action on any bills except

the Ship Subsidy and the Littlefield Anti-Pilotage bills; hence we were unable to get any report or consideration of them.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Resolutions Nos. 43 and 119 instructed the legislative committee to co-operate with the committee of the International Typographical Union that had this matter in charge. We were able to locate but one member of that committee, and after consultation with him he decided that the time was so short and the pressure of business so great that it would be inadvisable to attempt to further this legislation during the short session of Congress, and suggested that steps be taken to have the bill presented early during the 60th Congress.

AMENDMENT TO SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Resolution No. 76, which was indorsed by the last convention, called for an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It received no consideration at the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the House. It is actually impossible, if there is opposition to a bill, to have it taken up by a committee in Congress unless the proponent of the bill is present in person to look after its interests.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Resolutions No. 67 and 101, indorsed by the convention, dealing with the wages and working conditions of the post office clerks, and others in the mail service, were considered by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Numerous bills of this character were introduced and referred to that committee. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally reported and was enacted into law:

"That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: first grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers, shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade."

The bill further provides that after June 30, 1907, any clerk shall be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, or any carrier shall be eligible to the service of a clerk, but not to any higher grade than the one he formerly occupied at the time of the transfer.

The bill also provides "that clerks and carriers of the highest grade in their respective offices shall be eligible for promotion to the higher positions in said post offices."

A raise of wages for others employed in the railway mail service has also been provided in the bill.

While the bill is silent as to the hours of labor for the clerks, it contains in many instances a material advance in wages in some of the different grades, and several innovations have been enacted into law which will be advantageous to those employed in the postal service of our government.

We feel that after many years of effort and labor in the direction of benefitting the clerks and carriers that the wedge has been entered which will undoubtedly bring to them greater and more beneficent results in the near future.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The bill introduced in the first session of the 59th Congress by Representative Foster of Vermont, and upon which hearings were given by the Committee on Foreign Affairs during that session, was vigorously opposed by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. No action was taken by the committee during that session, and during the short session the House Committee on Foreign Affairs allowed the bill to peacefully go by default. This

unquestionably was caused by the vigorous and persistent agitation pursued by President Gompers in his efforts to prevent the employment of Chinese coolies in the construction of the Panama Canal, and which had a bearing on the whole subject of Chinese exclusion. It may not be amiss to say at this time that even though the government advertised for, received, and considered bids for the employment of Chinese coolies in the construction of the Panama Canal, which is the largest individual piece of work ever contemplated by the United States government, yet almost within the time of writing this report the administration has entirely abandoned the proposition to employ coolie labor in the construction of this work. Daring to repeat ourselves, we are firmly convinced that the abandonment of this un-American policy was largely, if not wholly, brought about by the determined effort and energy displayed by the President of the American Federation of Labor.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

During the short session, the immigration bill occupied more than ordinary attention by Congress and the administration. The conferees of the Senate and House of Representatives were seemingly as far apart as when they were appointed, and every strategy known to politicians was employed to prevent any action whatever being taken by them on the measure. These tactics were followed or obeyed by influences emanating largely from the House of Representatives, more so than from the Senate. Every pressure that your committee could honorably use to obtain a majority attendance of the conferees was resorted to in order that some agreement might be reached and the bill reported back to Congress. It was not until the Japanese school issue was made by the city of San Francisco and the State of California with the administration over treaty rights, that there appeared the faintest opportunity of securing any unanimity of action by the conferees on the vital subject of immigration.

By an opportune effort on the part of President Gompers, who grasped the opportunity at the right time, the immigration bill was made the subject of intense interest to members of Congress, and where indifference or open hostility was previously shown a change became apparent in short order. The immigration bill was reported out of conference by unanimous vote of the conferees. It then quickly passed both houses of Congress.

The bill as it now reads controls Japanese and Korean immigration through a passport clause under the control of the President of the United States. It is immune from the faulty alien contract labor clause of the old acts of 1885 and 1903.

The humane principle of increased air-space has been embodied in the bill to protect the health of immigrants while on board ship. Formerly 120 cubic feet of air-space was allowed for each immigrant; the requirements now are 180 cubic feet per capita, and this accords with the most enlightened deductions of medical scientists. It will therefore take 50 per cent more ships to bring to our shores the same number of people as the ships formerly engaged in the service were able to carry. The bill also provides for an immigration commission consisting of three members from the Senate, three from the House of Representatives, and three citizens to be appointed by the President for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the subject of immigration and reporting their findings to Congress, with such recommendations as in their judgment they will find necessary. The commission is also given power to call an international conference for the purpose of drafting an agreement with other nations for the most suitable method of regulating immigration.

The head tax has also been increased from \$2 to \$4, this fund to go to the Immigration Bureau for the purpose of covering its expenses.

Unfortunately, however, through the obstinacy of a Representative of New York, who was in charge of the bill, we were unable to retain in the bill the

(Continued on Page 8.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held April 5, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Tailors, G. Smith. Cracker Bakers, W. Eckhardt, vice M. Sescor. Bakers No. 274, J. Shewbridge, vice J. Bathman. Cemetery Employees, J. Ferro, vice E. W. Stansbury. Molders, J. Connors, vice W. Healy. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—**Filed**—Minutes of the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor. From the A. F. of L., requesting Council to indorse resolution extending hospitality and giving every moral and material support to Messrs. A. Aladyn and N. W. Tchykovski, representing the Revolutionary Party of Russia, who are struggling for economic improvement and material advancement of the Russian people, who are to visit our city in the near future. Moved and seconded that the resolution be indorsed; carried. The resolutions read as follows:

"WHEREAS, Mr. Alexis Aladyn, representing the Group of Toil in the First Douma of Russia, and Mr. Nicholas W. Tchykovski, representing the Revolutionary Party of Russia, have appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and presented the cause for which the people of Russia are now struggling, that of economic improvement, material advancement, political liberty and justice; and,

"WHEREAS, This Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been profoundly impressed by the greatness of the cause and the sincerity and ability of Russia's representatives, Messrs. Aladyn and Tchykovski; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the working people of America, extends to our fellow workmen and all liberty-loving people of Russia, struggling for their rights and for their freedom, our expressions of profound sympathy and assurance of co-operation with them in the promotion of their cause to the end that the material conditions of labor in the home, factory, workshop, mill, mine and upon the land may conform to the higher civilization of our time; that a government may be established that shall rest upon the consent of the governed, where the people of Russia may enjoy their fullest freedom, safeguarded in their rights, as well as the most ample participation in their governmental affairs.

"Resolved, That we recognize the struggle of the Russian people for freedom and for the attainment of the rights of labor and of the people generally to be of the greatest historic importance, not only to the Russian people themselves, but for the people of all countries.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Executive Council that the establishment of improved material conditions for Russia's workers and the attainment of liberty for all her people over their oppressors are bound to be not only advantageous to the people of that country but also will prove advantageous to the workers of Europe, as well as of our own country, by reason of the fact that the influx of immigration will be materially reduced.

"Resolved, That we commend Messrs. Aladyn and Tchykovski to our fellow workmen of America as men worthy of the great cause they represent, and anticipate that they be extended the warmest hospitality and that every moral and material support in the power of labor be extended and granted to our brothers in Russia engaged in this great, heroic and ennobling struggle for right, for justice, for freedom."

Referred to LABOR CLARION—From the President of Glove Workers' Local No. 17, inclosing a list of union-made gloves that can be purchased in Eastern factories. **Referred to Organizing Committee**—From E. Dagostini, representing Italian Bank Clerks, protesting against the treatment received by employees,

compelling them to work on Saturday evenings and Sundays.

Resolutions—From the California State Federation of Labor.

"WHEREAS, Practical experience in the use of the Monthly Working Button has demonstrated the increased efficiency of same through the adoption of uniform colors for the respective months among the unions using such buttons; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in order to insure the greatest uniformity possible in regard to this, the most distinct feature of the monthly button, namely the successive changes of colors for each month, this Convention hereby approves the colors of monthly working buttons inaugurated by the Allied Provision Trades Council of San Francisco and now generally in force among the unions of San Francisco; and be it further

"Resolved, That all unions throughout the State of California, using a monthly button be requested and urged to adopt the colors in force for the year 1907, which are as follows: January, black and lavender; February, black on very light blue; March, gold on dark green; April, red on white; May, black on pink; June, silver on dark blue; July, silver on black; August, black on buff; September, black on orange; October, black on silver; November, black on gray; December, black on poppy.

Moved and seconded that the resolution be indorsed; carried.

Referred to Executive Committee—From W. A. Willis, Secretary of Local No. 220, of the Western Federation of Miners, Goldfield, Nevada, and M. G. Hamilton, A. F. of L. organizer now at Goldfield, citing the conditions now existing in that vicinity. From the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, requesting the assistance of organized labor in maintaining a labor paper in that country. Wage scale and agreement of the Gas Workers' Union, Local 9840.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Broom Makers—Business quiet; also report that the Grocers' Exchange has again received a carload of non-union brooms from Evansville, Ind., and request delegates to give the matter as much publicity as possible. Milkmen—Business good; have succeeded in unionizing the J. Kennel's New Boss Dairy. Laundry Workers—Report that 1000 of their members are on strike and feel determined to remain out until such time as the laundries agree to the wage scale and agreement submitted, which they deem reasonable; also report that six laundries have signed agreement. Barber Shop Porters—Business fair; request union men to insist upon the working button when being served in barber shops or bath houses, color of which is white. Union intends to organize all men now employed in Barber Shops. Barbers—Progressing nicely; are initiating many new members and request delegates to report back to their unions for their members not to patronize any shop not displaying the Union Shop Card. Tailors—Business good; are vigorously prosecuting the boycott on McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros. Machinists—Business good; are considering the proposition to establish the eight-hour work day in Machinist craft here.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1st, That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street, for violating Coopers' agreement; concurred in. 2nd, That the wage scale and agreement of the Stable Employees, Local No. 404, be indorsed as amended by the committee; concurred in. 3rd, That a subcommittee of the Executive Committee, be instructed to assist the telephone operators in any emergency that may arise until organization is perfected; concurred in. Brothers Bell, Murray and McCabe appointed. 4th, That the proposition in reference to assisting the Cap Makers be laid over for one week, no committee appearing; concurred in. 5th, Brother D. Schwarting, Secretary of Bakers' Union, Local No. 24, appeared before Committee and protested against circulars issued by Milkmen's Union, boycotting a bakery without first consulting the Bakers' Union; the Secretary was instructed to request the Milkmen's Union to discontinue the dis-

Children's New Summer
Dresses

Hale's first spring showing today of washable colored dresses for children from 1½ to 5 years of age, and every one is so attractive in design as well as price. Among this season's styles are the Buster Brown, Sailor and the new belted French Dresses; all are daintily made and finished. The practical Rompers and Overall play garments are here. Chambray, galatea, denim and duck are among the new materials. See these pretty styles at Hale's today and note the low prices:

50c Buster Brown Style; of chambray; finished with stitched belt; silk anchor emblem on center box plait; ages 2 to 5 years; two other styles, one with emblem on sleeve.

75c Buster Brown Style; with hemstitched belt; reverse and cuffs.

\$1.50 Four styles to choose from; "Sailor," with emblem on dickey; "Buster Brown," with yoke of white, and cuffs and belt to match; "Buster Brown," with fancy plaid trimming and red buttons; and a plain denim style; finished with tucking. Other styles at \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Sixth Street, near Market.

WILL & FINCK

Cutlery, Barber Furniture and
Supplies, Sporting Goods, Etc.

Razor and Shears Grinding our Specialty

Repairing of all kinds

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When You Are
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of buying Shoes, we want you to know that the lines we carry, considering the quality of the footwear, are by far the lowest priced in town. Every new novelty in high-class Shoes is included in our great stock.

VICI KID, PATENT COLT
and BOX CALFS

in lace and button styles. In fact, for wearing apparel of any kind, you will do well to shop at

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
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tribution of the circular until further notice; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reported having received Charter from the A. F. of L., for the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union; also have assisted the Telephone Operators and request the Secretary to telegraph the A. F. of L. to hurry Charter for same. And recommend that the President and Secretary of the Council be instructed to adjust matters for the Telephone Operators' Union in case any are discharged. Report concurred in and received as progressive.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Reported that the City Front Federation had sent two representatives to act with Committee. The Committee on Grounds has been allowed further time to investigate; also that a Music Committee of three was appointed to assist unions in procuring music; Brothers French, Schuppert and McCabe. An Auditing and Finance Committee was appointed consisting of President Bell, Secretary McCabe and the Grand Marshal, whoever he may be. Committee prepared a communication to be sent to the affiliated unions, requesting them to take immediate steps to prepare for the celebration; report received as progressive.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the Milkers' Union be instructed not to prosecute a boycott that may involve any other union, without first consulting those who may become involved; carried. Moved and seconded that the boycott on J. Kennel's New Boss Dairy be raised; carried.

RECEIPTS—Bootblacks, \$4; Musicians, \$42; Waitresses, \$6; Stereotypers, \$4; Stable Employes, \$8; Butchers, \$8; Soda Wagon Drivers, \$2; Steam Fitters, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Piano and Organ Workers, \$2; Cooks Helpers, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Waiters, \$20; Sailmakers, \$4; Machinists, \$20; Ladies' Tailors, \$2; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Pavers, \$4; Water Workers, \$4. Total, \$160.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.20; stenographer, \$15; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; State Federation of Labor, per capita for January, February, March, and April, \$4; LABOR CLARION sub., \$25; Hall Association, hall and office rent, \$57.50; postage, \$3; Telephone Company, \$8.15; H. S. Crocker Co., stationery, \$1.05; Chronicle sub., 75 cents; Bulletin sub., 25 cents. Total, \$170.90.

Adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones, and 540 McAllister street.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twentieth and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

The Freight Handlers' Union has submitted a wage scale to Freight Agent Hardy of the Southern Pacific, and he will present it to the officials of the road. The union is asking for a nine-hour day at \$3.

THE WORKINGMAN'S STORE

Credit

Perhaps you do not know all about Kragens Credit System, therefore this bit of information. A man can buy everything he needs to clothe himself with, from head to foot, and pay for in tiny amounts WEEKLY or MONTHLY. He can buy all his children needs, all his wife requires, anything in the line of Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Millinery and Shoes for his wife and daughters (also Shoes for himself). He may buy the finest, or the medium grades of Jewelry, good Watches, and perfectly cut Diamonds—if he has a home, he may buy anything in the line of Draperies or Curtains, Blankets, Comforters, Sewing Machines or Matting for his floors. On anything that he may purchase at Kragens, he is guaranteed a good saving and the payments are small and arranged to suit his income.

Men's Suits \$12.50

Several new models of Kragens famous \$12.50 Suits have been received. Not a Suit worth less than \$20.00 and Kragens quotes it mildly when it says that they are \$20.00 values—Kragens can afford to sell cheaply because it's business is so enormous. You select from the choicest clothing stock in California. A full line of styles in every material—Kragens can fit any man, and a fit at Kragens means something. You select from the finest of all-wool Serges, the very best of all-wool Worsteds, the heaviest and medium weights of all-wool Black Thibets; you are certain to be suited because the assortment is so big. You pay \$1.00 WEEKLY and any of these Suits \$12.50 worth \$20.00 and more, and are yours for \$12.50

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT UNTIL 10 P. M.

KRAGENS 1149-1157 Market St.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

The regular semi-annual election of officers of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, was held last Friday evening at the Labor Temple. There was a very spirited contest for the honor of representing the union in the annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, to be held in New York next June. The union will be represented by four delegates, and there were about a dozen candidates. The following are the officers elected:

President, Dan Doggett; Vice President, James McNamara; Secretary and Business Agent, George L. Berry; Recorder, John G. Gaffigan; Reading Clerk, Frank O'Neill; Treasurer, J. L. Lyons; Sergeant at Arms, George Peterson; Executive Committee, John Kane, Frank Lightfoot, Frank Burgess, Charles Raderbold, George Kuss and James Larsen; Finance Committee, S. M. Baulsir, A. T. Roche and Charles Hermance; Banking Committee, William McKenney, Ed. Brown, C. A. Gutchins, William Dickerson and S. P. Kane; Membership Committee, J. F. Konka, P. Peterson, P. H. Rane, S. P. Kane and Frank Bollenger; Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, S. M. Baulsir, A. B. Nutting, G. L. Berry; Delegates to the Labor Council, George Wittman, George B. Benham, Dan Doggett, A. T. Roche and George L. Berry; Delegates to the International Convention to be held in New York City, George L. Berry, George Sauer, Dan Doggett, John F. Lyons.

The union, by a unanimous vote, indorsed the candidacy of Business Agent George L. Berry for President of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, to succeed Martin P. Higgins, the apostle of the open shop. The Printing Pressmen's Union of Oakland has also indorsed Mr. Berry for International President.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES.

The Theatrical Stage Employees, Local No. 16, elected the following officers at the last regular meeting, held in the Labor Temple: President, Wm. R. Whorff; Vice-President, Roy Stephenson, Recording Secretary, Wm. G. Rusk; Financial Secretary, Geo. P. Adams; Treasurer, Howard Nowell; Executive Board, James Forbes, Wm. T. Quinn, Chas. Batterman, Wm. Whorff, Wm. C. Rusk; Examining Board—James Blackie, F. B. Williams, Wm. Whorff, James Adams, Roy Stephenson; Trustees—Thos. H. Andrews, Chairman; Edward Connelly, Thomas Smith, Geo. Roach, Dave Wilson; Delegate to International Alliance Convention to be held at Norfolk, Va., Wm. G. Rusk; Delegates to Labor Council—James Forbes, Wm. G. Rusk; Alternate, Max Fogel; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Birch.

JANITORS.

Janitors' Union, No. 10,367, has been notified by President Gompers that the American Federation of Labor has indorsed the wage scale recently adopted by the union.

At the last meeting it was decided to reduce the initiation fee to \$1.50 for sixty days.

The union has adopted a quarterly working button. The color for the current quarter is green. Union men are requested to assist the organization by calling the attention of janitors of halls who do not wear the button to the desirability of affiliating with the Janitors' Union.

BUTCHERS.

The increase in the membership of the Butchers' Union has been so great within the last six or eight months that it has been found necessary to appoint an Assistant Secretary, and at the meeting last week L. L. Murphy was chosen assistant to Secretary D. J. Murray. The latter will hereafter devote more time to outside work.

The annual picnic of the union will be held at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, on Sunday, July 14th.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, will hold its May-Day celebration at New Sunset Park on Wednesday, May 1st. Tickets, including admission to the park, \$1; children under 12, 50 cents.

BLACKSMITHS' STRIKE SETTLED.

The opposition of the Risdon and the Union Iron Works and one or two other concerns to the demands of the Blacksmiths' Union, No. 168, and Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 216, was comparatively short-lived. Last week the employers referred to refused to grant the demands of the Helpers for increased wages, although willing to increase the wages of the Blacksmiths to \$4 a day. This attitude caused a strike, but last Saturday the employers changed front and granted the demands presented by both unions, consequently the men returned to work. Demands similar to those of the local smiths had been made by the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union of Oakland, which embraces in its membership the blacksmiths and helpers of the nearby towns. Two or three employers in that jurisdiction for a time refused to agree to the new schedule, but they, too, have accepted the scale of the union and all controversy between the Blacksmiths and Blacksmiths' Helpers and employers in this section has been satisfactorily adjusted.

STEAM FITTERS.

A special meeting of the Steam Fitters' Union, No. 46, was held in the Labor Temple last Sunday to consider the eight-hour proposition and other important questions. The union decided that its members should not work more than eight hours a day after May 1st, and employers will at once be notified to this effect.

The union decided to send a representative to the convention of the International Union of Steam Fitters to be held in Toledo, Ohio, beginning June 3d. T. A. Reardon, who ably represented the local in the last convention of the International, was chosen delegate to the Toledo convention. He will renew his efforts to secure a settlement of the jurisdiction controversy between the Plumbers and the Steam Fitters that has existed in this city for some time.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

The members of Electrical Workers, Local No. 151 (Linemen) are greatly interested in the progress of the new union of Telephone Operators, and at the last meeting of No. 151 it was decided to indorse the stand taken by the Telephone Operators in forming a union and give them all support necessary. It was deemed advisable to secure a working agreement with the operators, and the following were delegated to conduct negotiations to that end: Robert E. Baines, J. F. Leonard and E. S. Hurley.

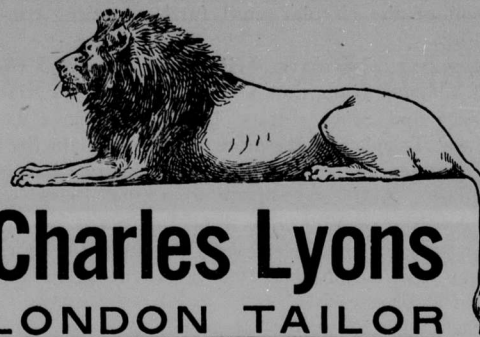
UNION-LABELED GLOVES.

It has always been extremely difficult, and at times impossible, to purchase in this city ladies' or gentlemen's dress gloves. The President of the Glove Workers' Union of San Francisco, however, calls attention to the fact that dress gloves bearing the union label can be ordered from C. Procita & Co., of Gloversville, N. Y., manufacturers of ladies', gentlemen's and children's dress gloves in cape, kid, mocha, suedes and chevrettes. Union men and women who desire to purchase these goods are advised to write to this firm, asking for a catalogue.

It is reported that the street railway company of Chicago will raise the wages of the members of the Streetcar Men's Union 4 cents per hour during the first six months of employment and they also will receive a further increase of 1 cent an hour during the second six months and a gain of 2 cents for all time thereafter. The decision of the company in this respect is said to have been prompted by the result of the recent election in which municipal ownership of street railways was the principal issue.

The street car company of Pittsburg has finally consented to give the carmen an additional 2 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 23 and 25 cents per hour. The agreement began on the 1st inst., and runs for one year.

The soap manufacturers of this city have finally agreed with the Soap, Soda and Candle Workers' Union to use a union label on their products.



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN
and
DOMESTIC
WOOLENS

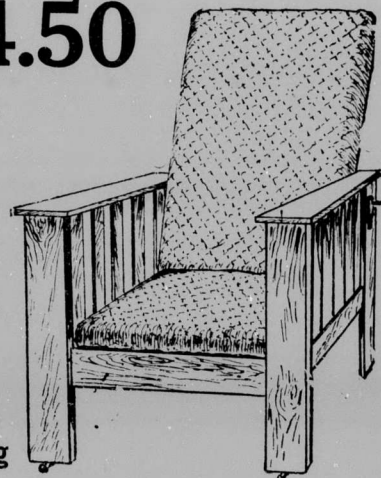
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DUES A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Sometimes one hears the question asked, "What have trades unions done?" By people outside, trades unions are regarded as simply "striking machines" and their agents and officers as buzzards preying on the "poor workingmen" who are told that they would be much better off without unions; that the unions are merely instruments for the exaltation of mediocre men, and that good workmen are foolish to belong to an organization which prevents their rising in their trade. Those arguments were heard more frequently twenty-five years ago than they are to-day, when trades unions are stronger than they ever were and when their ideals are better understood. Years hence, when the history of these times is written, the place of the labor union will be found to be high in the roster of agencies for the development of civilization.

"What have the labor unions done?" It would be to tell the struggle against tremendous odds, of and the United States for the last century. It would be to tell the struggle against tremendous odds, of sacrifice, of loss, of starvation, of death. It would be to repeat the stories of all movements for the uplift of mankind, either as classes or as nations. To tell of what one union has done within a year and in a measure how it has done it is to tell of what other unions are doing, although in a different way.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America, and more particularly District A, which covers the Eastern and some of the Middle States from Maine to Virginia, is a sample union.

James L. Gernon, president of the district and vice-president of the national league, in a recent report, said:

"I personally believe that strikes are unnecessary so far as we are concerned, provided, of course, we exert our energies in our own behalf with a fair share of the intelligence we are expected to use in our labor as craftsmen. All we have accomplished has been without strikes. Our strength lies in the fact that we will not strike until it is forced on us by the manufacturers. We have a better plan."

The better plan to which Mr. Gernon refers when an employer refuses to raise wages is simply to find employment in other places for the members of the organization—and there is always a demand for good men—where they are assured of better wages. All new men employed by a manufacturer must be paid whatever wages the union has decided upon as the market value of the men's labor. The union claims that labor is a commodity, just as steel, iron, wood and coal are commodities. The seller, and not the buyer, of that commodity (labor) shall fix the price, just as the sellers of coal, steel, iron and wood fix the prices of those commodities. If the manufacturer does not want to purchase labor at the price fixed, then he has to do without. The labor goes to the man who will pay.

"The greatest benefit to the membership is the money that has been put in the pay envelopes of the men," says Mr. Gernon, "and the reduced hours they work. Although this organization pays liberal sick, death and other benefits, there has through its system been over \$202,800 increase in wages paid to the pattern makers in the district during the past year, to say nothing of the reduction of hours. This was accomplished by the expenditure of \$9,300—a pretty good investment."

Mr. Gernon recommended that the dues of the union be made \$1 a week. The members derive their incomes from the business, and he argues that it is worth \$52 a year to protect and improve their condition. With a strong treasury (and this has been the experience of all labor unions) there is less fear of having trouble to maintain their union or of getting better conditions. He further says:

"Under our plan if it is necessary for the organization to ask for an improvement of conditions and it is not conceded, we can withdraw our men from the shop or any shop that may do their work. We can pay the men their wages in full until such time as the firm agrees to comply with our request or the men are employed by other firms. It has not proved successful in the past to pay men while on strike a

portion of the wages they would have earned if employed. With our system the men will suffer no financial loss, and they will have no excuse for going back to work before proper conditions are secured."

—John T. McKechnie in the Brooklyn Eagle.

LABOR'S GREAT WORK.

When we consider the conditions of workingmen of today, contrasted with their lot of twenty-five years ago, it causes one to wonder at the great changes brought about between that period and the present. The path has been strewn with blood, anguish, disappointed hopes and sacrifice, yet this path has led its travellers to the fuller measure of enjoyment and almost ideal conditions. Hope has inspired these toilers to press on and on, and these selfsame toilers will struggle and sacrifice until correct and satisfactory measures are meted out.

This is the day of the skilled workman. Organized labor has been the potent factor all these years, paving the way for better things. It has appropriated unto itself a great principle—one from the word of God—and it has diligently sought to apply this principle to all workers. An organization of workingmen and women formed for the uplifting of each and for the rescuing of those cast adrift on the sea of disorganization is one approved of by the Creator. It is as necessary for toilers to join an organization as it is a church. The church disseminates religion; the union that of charity and brotherhood. That of both is extremely difficult and has its discouraging elements. Trades unionism today is the pulse of America. It is not its wealth, nor its armed forces, nor its numbers, but solely that factor known as trades unionism, powerful in a degree such as was unknown before.

Trades unionism or organized labor has created a new order of things. It has unceasingly and assiduously applied itself to the task of redeeming men and women, and how it has succeeded! Over 3,000,000 in its ranks, with millions upon millions of acute sympathizers! It has introduced a new kind of Christian charity, and many have adopted its pattern. Look at the homes of the vast expenditure of money, the educating of men and women, the relieving of distress, the supporting of the aged and needy. These are monuments to organized labor such as the world never before knew.

As an illustration, New York City Typographical Union expends \$100,000 a year in charity alone, not counting its other avenues of expense. What institution is there, sacred or secular, that can surpass the record of this New York union? We fear very few, if any. And this is one example of what organized labor is doing. It is no wonder harmony prevails. It is no wonder such men become expert and proficient.

Attacks from the outside against one member are felt by all—resisted by all. No wonder, then, that unionism grows.—*Labor Journal*.

UNION-MADE SUSPENDERS.

Suspender Makers' Union, No. 9560, A. F. of L., of New York, has issued a circular calling attention to the benefits the workers in this craft have derived from organization, and stating that several large manufacturers have adopted the union label (the label of the American Federation of Labor). Continuing, the circular reads:

"This being the case, we, the members of the Suspender Makers' Union, entreat our fellow workers to see to it that their suspenders bear the Union Label. In so doing they will give us their moral support and cheer us up to struggle on and on for better conditions of work and against the pestilent sweating system.

The manufacturers adopted the label because the Suspender Makers' Union persuaded them that there would be a great demand for it on the part of the working people. And it is the duty of our fellow workers to keep the demand ever growing.

In so doing you will not only render brotherly service to us, but also to the workers of all trades, for promoting the cause of the label in one particular industry necessarily creates a demand for union labeled goods in all the industries as well."

Wanted! TO COMPLETE FILES OF THE "LABOR CLARION"

Any one having any of the following issues of the LABOR CLARION will confer a favor by notifying the Manager:

Vol. II.—Nos. 1, 24 and 36.

Vol. V.—Nos. 4 and 5.

The papers are wanted to complete the files.

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UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

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NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delineator, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Revue, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.) Green Bag, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.) Donahoe's Mag., (M.)
Columbiad, (M.) Profitable Adv., (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book. Rand-McNally's Books.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Saturday Evening Post, (W.)**Springfield, Mass.**

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

The "Bell" brand of collars and cuffs bear the union label. Buy none other.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Labor Day Committee of the union held its first meeting last Friday evening. The committee organized by electing Wm. H. Ellis as chairman and Robert B. O'Reilly, Secretary. The president of the union, on behalf of the committee, was authorized to take immediate steps to secure music for the parade. This action was taken in order that the Printing Trades division may not be left in the lurch. From present indications the prospects are good for a repetition of past experiences in the matter of music. There is a grand scramble going on by the different organizations expecting to participate, each trying to secure its own band or bands, while at the same time everyone is cognizant of the fact that the number of musicians available is far below the demand. The result, of course, will be that the bands, in some instances, will be so close together in the line of march that they will interfere with each other, while hundreds of marchers will be straggling in the ruck, vainly endeavoring to keep step by the "hay-foot, straw-foot" method, or otherwise. Members of the Musicians' Union, being aware of the tangle that is sure to ensue by reason of the lack of system in the distribution of music throughout the line of march, have endeavored to point out a way by which the bands can be properly spaced throughout the entire line, but their advice, based upon experience with the Knights Templar, etc., is deemed by some to be impractical for Labor Day parades. If there is any one thing, more than another, which spreads demoralization and disgust throughout a line of march and which is a subject of criticism by spectators, it is the lack of timely music. It is still a long time till the first Monday in September, however, and the general committee of the Labor Council has been carefully selected and is composed of men of experience who will no doubt find some practical way of distributing the various bands.

At the last meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council, held Tuesday evening, April 9, George A. Tracy and Miss Ella Wunderlich were appointed to represent the council at the sessions of the general committee of the Labor Council in arranging Labor Day parade matters.

Bookbinders' Union No. 31, and Photo Engravers' Union No. 8 have determined to participate in the Labor day parade. It is expected that all of the other unions affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council will take similar action as fast as their meetings are held. It is proposed to have committees from all affiliated unions of the printing industry form themselves into a joint committee for the purpose of making up a division. This committee will look after the proper formation of the division, attend to the matter of floats, badges, music, etc., and a plan of dividing the expense will probably be worked out on a pro rata basis. Nearly all of the unions lost their banners and flags during the great fire and it is not too early to place orders to have such things renewed. Each union should provide itself with a handsome new banner.

Use the label stickers freely. Evidence is received daily at headquarters of the practical benefits derived from activity in this matter.

At the next meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council an amendment will be considered having for its purpose the increasing of the revenues of the council and securing better attendance of the delegates. It is proposed to add the flat sum of \$3 a month to the per capita tax of each affiliated union. A rebate of 50 cents on each of the three delegates from all unions will be allowed for attendance at the semi-monthly meetings.

According to an editorial published in the April number of the *Typographical Journal*, Butte Typographical Union is not satisfied with the settlement made with the publishers of that city by the executive council of the I. T. U., which resulted in the men being ordered to return to work at the reduced scale demanded by the employers. An appeal has been taken from the action of the council and the matter will be threshed out at the Hot Springs convention in August.

George L. Berry, secretary and business agent of the local Pressmen's Union, has been indorsed by his union to succeed Martin Higgins as president of the I. P. P. and A. U. It is expected that the Western delegates to the next convention of the pressmen will be a unit in support of Mr. Berry. It is the intention of Mr. Berry and his friends to have the lines closely drawn between the eight-hour day, union-shop unionists and the followers of the mush-and-water Higgins. If the issue can be made on straight lines, as indicated above, there should be little doubt of the result. Berry represents progressive, militant unionism—not radicalism, however. He believes that the future welfare of the craft at large depends upon harmonious action by all trades employed at the industry, and he is opposed to the cut-throat policy of Higgins and his board in their dealings with other printing trades unions. He is also a firm advocate of the union shop as against the encroachments of the Parryites. His many friends in San Francisco will watch with keen interest the progress of his campaign.

Friends of A. L. Fulton, who has been confined to his bed for some time with an attack of pneumonia, will be pleased to learn that he is convalescent.

The *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal* and *McClure's Magazine* are still on the unfair list of the I. T. U.

A number of congenial employees of the *Bulletin*, who are extremely partial to the luscious clam, have for some time been in the habit of selecting a retreat somewhere across the bay or on the peninsula and enjoying a clam bake and the usual accessories of such functions. The next outing will be held on the Marin county shore on Sunday, the 14th inst., the boys having secured a launch to transport them to and fro. Following are the members of the merry band: Abe Carley (Chef), J. J. Gerran (Captain), J. E. Wilcox (Chaperon), R. B. O'Reilly (Moderator), J. J. Kenny (Assistant Chef), Al O'Neill (Vocalist), Thomas Cullen, Thomas Parkinson, Leo Meyer, Thomas O'Neill, Peter Soto, and John Cronin.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met at 10 Turk street on the 6th inst., and was called to order by President O. A. Tveitmoen at 8 o'clock.

CREDENTIALS AND COMMUNICATIONS—From Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters' Union, certifying to the names of R. C. White, James Smith and A. Stir; received and referred to the League for approval. From Electrical Workers, No. 151, in reference to their membership in the League; received and referred to the Secretary. From Lionel E. Nathan, asking for literature and data in reference to the exclusion of Asiatics; received and request granted. From Miss F. Braun, in reference to speeches of various United States Senators and Congressmen; received and the Secretary directed to forward same with other information relative to our subject. From Congressman D. J. Foster of Vermont, relative to his speech on the treaty-making power of the Government; received, noted and filed. From the Bureau of American Ethnology, advising of having sent a linguistic map for the use of the League; received, noted and acknowledged. From the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Washington, D. C., advising of having sent copy of Department Circular No. 147, and one copy of Act, approved February 20, 1907; received and acknowledged. From Congressman Julius Kahn, advising of having sent copies of his speech; received and acknowledged. From International Association of Machinists, Cloak Makers, No. 8, and Typographical Union of Stockton, sending in their regular monthly contributions; received and acknowledged.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid: T. McCarthy, salary, \$12; A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; postage, \$8.50.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report, which was, on motion, received and approved. Pursuant to this report, it

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was unanimously agreed that the League place a second order for 10,000 pamphlets of "Comparative Tables of the number of Japanese that would be in each State and 50 cities of 50,000 population and upward if each State and city had a Japanese population in proportion to the whites as exists in California and San Francisco."

COMMITTEES—Committee on Publicity and Statistics—Progress.

Committee on Organization—Upon request of this committee, the Secretary was directed to notify members of same to appear Tuesday, April 9th, at the headquarters of the League for a special meeting.

Finance Committee—Progress.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The Chair appointed Delegate F. McGowan as a representative of the League to confer with the National Vice Councillor and the representative to the National Council of the Junior Order American Mechanics from California before they leave for the next meeting of the National Council, and with other officers of the State Council of California, relative to our campaign to be conducted during the next session of the Sixtieth Congress.

NEW BUSINESS—The President of the League reported that during the month of March but 70 Japanese had arrived, coming directly from Japan (62 males and 8 females), and 19 from Honolulu, a total of 89 as against 3,000 that arrived last January and over 2,000 in February. "This decrease," stated the chair, "was due directly to the Japanese Exclusion Amendment to the Immigration Law, passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress in the last session. Although the law was not in force during January, and the Local Immigration Bureau has only just received instructions from Washington concerning it, the Japanese did not seem to care to take any risks." The chair further stated that the immigration authorities have given him to understand that they feel perfectly able to cope with the situation on the border lines and that they do not anticipate any serious trouble.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with the Department of Commerce and Labor, inquiring as to what steps have been taken to guard the Mexican and Canadian border lines against the violation of the amendment to the immigration law.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Balance on hand March 30.....	\$262 16
Barbers, No. 159	65
Typographical Union, No. 56.....	1 05
Tile Layers	1 68
Laundry Workers, No. 26.....	10 00
Machinists, No. 68	10 00
Elevator Constructors, No. 8.....	1 50
Machinists, No. 68.....	10 00
Cloak Makers, No. 8.....	2 50
Engineers, No. 64.....	12 56

Total receipts\$312 04
Expenditures 55 50

Balance on hand\$256 54

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.
NOTICE.

The general meeting of the League will take place next Sunday, April 14th, at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, at 2:30 p. m. All delegates are earnestly requested to be in attendance.

SHIP AND MACHINE SMITHS.

Ship and Machine Blacksmiths' Union, No. 168, has elected the following officers:—President, J. P. McCabe; Vice-President, R. Jones; Recording Secretary, George Sandeman; Financial Secretary, J. J. McTiernan; Treasurer, M. J. Hogan; Organizer, William Collins; Conductor, W. Sandeman; Trustees, Charles Butler and A. Gowney; Delegates to Labor Council, Dan Dewar and A. Gowney; Delegates to Iron Trades Council, George Sandeman, C. Butler and John P. McCabe; Delegate to Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, J. J. McTiernan.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on April 9th, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Messrs. J. Barry, R. J. Crackbon, W. McMahon and F. Johnson were admitted to membership by initiation, and E. Sladek on transfer from Local No. 10, Chicago. Applications were received from Messrs. F. M. Barney and F. A. Mancebo, and were laid over one week. Mr. W. H. Lee, on transfer from Local No. 318, Mechanicville, N. Y., was admitted to full membership.

The list of members suspended on account of non-payment of dues, assessments, etc., is published in this issue, as follows:

H. M. Abadie, F. Adelman, S. Augenblick, Geo. Brandt, B. Bulotti, W. G. Callinan, E. B. Camara, J. Cruft, C. H. Dodge, Mrs. F. L. Doeing, J. Donigan, J. B. Durkee, C. H. Elrod, O. Fleischer, C. Goetting, Mrs. O. K. Green, F. J. Gutterson, R. H. Hahn, J. H. Hall, Miss B. Hamann, Miss J. Hamann, Mrs. T. Hamann, J. S. Hansen, G. J. Hayes, C. A. Henning, F. P. Indig, J. C. Lackenback, E. Landers, W. Leinert, Miss M. A. Lewis, W. H. Lipscombe, J. H. Loeber, A. C. Love, T. Lowans, Jr., J. Marino, A. Masino, Mrs. A. McIntyre, F. Nobile di Paola, E. H. Orr, F. Parasien, V. Paris, T. E. Reilly, Miss R. Ritzau, J. M. Rosencrantz, G. Ruggiero, W. A. Sabin, J. E. Shafer, Mrs. M. Simpson, H. F. Smith, A. Solomon, H. Stahmer, E. Steffens, J. Stross, W. H. Thorley, K. I. Tupper, V. Ursomondo, R. D. Valerga, C. Vandal, H. H. Vanderhoof, Mrs. G. Wendel, R. Young, T. L. Zeh.

Members in good standing are hereby notified that they must refuse to perform in any orchestra or band with any member whose name appears in the list of suspended members, until such time as it can be shown that reinstatement to membership in good standing has been effected.

Messrs. P. Gottlieb, A. B. Hahn, G. Jonata, E. B. Redewill, R. E. Trognitz, C. G. Woodward and C. York, have been erased from the roll of membership of Local No. 6, to date from April 1, 1907.

Alameda County Branch of Local No. 6 held its regular monthly meeting on April 7, Branch President F. J. O'Connell in the chair.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting to act in the matter of securing the tuning of pianos in use in the principal halls make report of having met with considerable success. A proposal that a social entertainment be given by the branch with the object of improving the condition of the treasury, was discussed at some length, and laid over to the next monthly meeting for decision.

Mr. George Koppitz, the well known composer and arranger, has been dangerously ill for some time past, and little hope is experienced for his recovery on account of his advanced age.

The management of the Tonopah Dance Hall has settled all differences with Local No. 6, and at present is employing an orchestra of members. Another establishment of similar character will commence Saturday, April 13, with an orchestra composed of members of No. 6. The movement begun by the Board of Directors toward unionizing the resorts in question has apparently been quite successful to date, and will have the result of encouraging further action in the direction of the accomplishment of the desired object. It is a certainty that the agitation will not be permitted to rest, but that other managements will be requested to employ members, and thereby conform to the procedure of their foresighted fellow-managers that have shown themselves open to conviction and amenable to reason.

In the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' referendum just closed it was voted to continue the assessment for a strike fund and to reject the proposition of the United Typothetae for an open shop and an eight-hour day in 1909. While no date has been fixed for the inauguration of the shorter work-day, the Executive Council will meet this month in Columbus and name the time.

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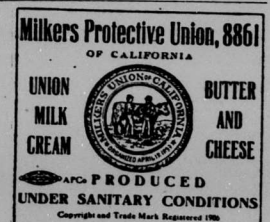
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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



THE TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Saturday evening, the 13th inst., the Telephone Operators' Union, No. 12,447, A. F. of L., will be formally installed by officials of the Labor Council, the charter of the new union having been received from the American Federation of Labor during the week. Permanent officers will be elected at the same time. When the installation ceremonies take place at the meeting to be held in the Labor Temple tomorrow evening the membership roll will contain the names of fully 500 operators—a total that has been exceeded in the same period of time by few, if any, unions formed in this city. These figures, considered with the length of time that the organization propaganda has been going on, afford strong evidence that the conditions which govern the employment of telephone operators are extremely obnoxious to the workers, and investigation demonstrates the fact that this is true.

The operators are paid from \$25 to \$45 a month, the period of service in the main determining the amount of wages paid. This wage is for a seven-day week. The total number of hours the operators work daily is not unreasonable; but the fact that the workday involves almost continuous service is one of the most serious grievances the girls have. Until recently the operators were allowed 15 minutes recess twice during a shift, and 30 minutes for lunch. The recess was taken at the option of the operator with respect to the time of day. This recess system has been abolished and now an operator cannot leave her switch-board without permission of the "supervisor"—practically a "teacher, may I go out?" system. The time for luncheon has been reduced from 30 to 20 minutes. In explanation of these regulations the company's officials assert that they are due to abnormal conditions prevailing in the service since the fire, and also to the fact that it is difficult to secure girls for this work. There is probably some truth in the latter statement, but the principal reason that such a condition exists is the existing wage rate and the peculiar rules governing the employment of the operators.

The organization of the telephone operators has received considerable attention from the daily press, and predictions of a strike have been made quite freely. While there has been the usual amount of exaggeration in these reports, it is quite certain that the girls are very much in earnest in determining to secure redress of the many grievances they unquestionably have, some of which rank in importance with the wage question. The company, as has been heretofore stated, is very much opposed to organization of the operators, and officials have resorted to various methods to discourage operators from affiliating with the union. Petty discrimination against individual girls has been practiced, and offers of increased wages made provided the operator would forsake or remain aloof from the union. The union, however, continues to grow.

Within a day or two it has been authoritatively

stated that the company had decided to increase the wages of the operators \$10 to \$20 a month, but as yet the operators have not been informed of the company's intention in this respect—a very unusual procedure, by the way. The company probably assumes that the increase will be quite satisfactory. In some respects, probably it will be; but it is quite likely that the operators will ask that the prevailing system governing wages be changed. At present the wages paid are determined by length of service, the maximum wage for operators being paid when five years' service has been rendered. In some respects this system may be considered unobjectionable, but the fact that the practice of the company is to replace the high-priced operators with those receiving much lower rates is strongly objected to, and the union will undoubtedly ask that all operators, after having served a specified apprenticeship, shall receive equal wages—a rule that generally prevails in labor unions. Of course, the union will insist that the obnoxious regulations in respect to recess and luncheon time be changed, and may also request the reinstatement of women in certain positions recently given to men. On the whole, the demands of the operators are so reasonable that it seems improbable that the management will seriously oppose them, consequently the prospect of a strike appears to be remote. In any event, Telephone Operators' Union, No. 12,447, A. F. of L., has come to stay.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' STRIKE.

During the week the Independent Laundry Company agreed to accept the new schedule of the Laundry Workers' Union, a fact that is exceedingly gratifying to the latter, as opposition to the union schedule on the part of the Independent afforded the other laundrymen strong grounds for declining to agree to the Laundry Workers' demands.

There are now seven laundries in the city running under union conditions, employing about 400 people.

The laundrymen who are still opposing the union are nursing the delusion that they will succeed in "starving the workers out," or else secure concessions from the union. There is no likelihood, however, that their hopes in either respect will be realized. The Laundry Workers are certain of victory and are in no mood to make material concessions of any nature.

WARNING TO LUMBERMEN.

A circular has been issued by the International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, warning lumbermen against employment agents and agents of mill owners who are at present endeavoring to engage men to go to Humboldt County on terms which are apparently satisfactory, but which are frequently disregarded when the workingmen reach the scene of employment. The circular states that at a convention of the Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers of Humboldt County, held February 5th, a scale of wages was adopted, and is to become effective at an early date. The lowest rate provided in this schedule is \$40 a month. It appears from the circular that the offers being made by mill owners to induce men to go to the Humboldt redwoods are really designed to place the employers in a position to successfully resist the payment of the scale adopted at the convention referred to.

T. E. Zant, formerly of this city, is acting as Organizer for the American Federation of Labor in that section, and has been quite successful in his work.

BOLTON & STRONG UNIONIZED.

Last Tuesday the firm of Bolton & Strong, photo engravers, located at Fifteenth street, near Mission, signed an agreement with the Photo Engravers' Union whereby the differences between the firm and the union, which have existed for several months past, have been amicably adjusted.

The settlement of this controversy is especially gratifying to the Photo Engravers' Union, the unionizing of this firm leaving no non-union photo engraving concern in this city.

HOW LABOR FARED IN THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"educational test," which feature has frequently been indorsed by labor.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

The bill passed at the last session of Congress, taking taxes off the production of alcohol when denatured, was amended during the short session of Congress so that the right has been extended for distillation to small producers. This measure will be of vast benefit to consumers who require alcohol to use for fuel and to those who require alcohol for use in many industries and in the mechanic arts, thus relieving the whole people in a measure from the extortions of the Standard Oil and similar monopolies. It will be of great advantage to the painters of the country at whose instance the American Federation of Labor advocated the passage of this law.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

Since the adjournment of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the law known as the Employers' Liability Law, which applied to railroad employees exclusively, was declared unconstitutional by a judge sitting in a United States district court in Kentucky. This decision led to the introduction of a bill by Representative De Armond of Missouri, and on account of its importance, we beg leave to quote it in full for the information of our membership:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

"That the Supreme Court alone shall have or exercise the jurisdiction or power to consider or determine whether any act of the Congress or any part of any act thereof is or is not constitutional, and unless and until declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional every such act and every part thereof shall be regarded, observed, obeyed, and enforced as a constitutional enactment."

This bill was introduced January 17, 1907, a short time before the close of the session, and it being so important a character Representative De Armond was unable to obtain any favorable action upon it, but he has signified his intention to exert every effort to obtain its enactment in the 60th Congress.

CONVICT LABOR.

The Convict Labor Bill, as introduced by Representative Hunt, of Missouri, and which passed the House in the first session of the 59th Congress, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, who in turn referred it to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Knox of Pennsylvania, Spooner of Wisconsin, and Bacon of Georgia. Every possible effort was made to obtain favorable action on this bill by the Senate, and to that end numerous communications were transmitted to the executive officers of the various national and international unions, requesting that their local affiliated unions should petition their Senators asking for favorable action upon this bill. Similar letters were also sent to the state, central, and local unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. Other interests which favored the passage of this bill were also communicated with, requesting their assistance in our efforts to have this bill become a law.

Several interviews were had with the Senators on the subcommittee who seemed to be favorably disposed toward the passage of the bill. However, when the full committee took the matter up for consideration the claim was made that, on account of the shortness of time and the importance of the measure, dealing as it does with the question of interstate commerce, it was decided to lay it over until the next Congress. A large amount of printed and written matter containing arguments in favor of the bill was presented to Senator Knox, who was chairman of the subcommittee, and who, after reading it, stated to your committee that a great deal of the argument and evidence was a revelation to him, he not having had an opportunity previously to become familiar with the subject.

He gave us his assurance that he would make an earnest study of the bill during the summer months. We hope, and are led to believe from his manner and expression, that he will give the measure his influential support in the 60th Congress.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

The Eight Hour Bill as reported from the House Committee on Labor still remained on the calendar at the adjournment of Congress. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Gardner of New Jersey, who had the bill in charge, was ill during the entire short session. This, however, would not have changed conditions as this bill had the opposition of the Speaker of the House and he would not permit its consideration. Representative Rainey of Illinois, with Representative Hunt of Missouri, succeeded in having it reported from the committee, despite the dilatory tactics of the opponents of the bill. Representative

Rucker of Missouri, in the course of his speech on the floor of the House, said in part that when he asked the Speaker to recognize him for the purpose of asking consideration of the Eight Hour Bill, that he, the Speaker, replied in language more forcible than polite that he would not recognize him or any member of the House for the purpose of considering that measure.

ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL.

Prior to the adjournment of the first session of the 59th Congress the Judiciary Committee of the House referred to a subcommittee consisting of Representatives Tirrell of Massachusetts, Stirling of Illinois, and Brantly of Georgia, several hypothetical questions, one of which was: "Is business property?" This subcommittee, after considerable delay, did finally report, but only within two weeks of the adjournment of Congress and after the Judiciary Committee had adjourned its meetings. The subcommittee's report was submitted to the full committee and was substantially to the effect that "business is property." After carefully considering the report of the subcommittee the attorney for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. T. C. Spelling, drafted a brief in reply to the conclusions of the subcommittee. This brief we endeavored to have filed with the Judiciary Committee so that it might have been printed, together with the report of the subcommittee, but receiving no encouragement from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, we then set about to obtain the written assent of the majority of the members of the committee. To carry this out signatures were obtained from 11 members of the committee agreeing to our proposition. Four members of the committee, Messrs. Littlefield of Maine, Parker of New Jersey, Tirrell of Massachusetts, and chairman Jenkins refused to sign the assent. However, the signatures of the members of the committee, together with the brief of Mr. Spelling, were presented at an emergency-called meeting of the Judiciary Committee by Representative Pearre of Maryland, who was the introducer of our Anti-Injunction Bill, but we have been unable to learn if the brief has been printed as per our request. No action was taken by the Judiciary Committee on the several other injunction bills that it had before it, but your committee feels safe in saying that while no favorable action was taken on our measure, we are confident that the aggressive action taken by President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison prevented any action being taken by the Judiciary Committee on the other bills on injunction, and which would give statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

ANTI-COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Almost immediately after the convening of the second session of the 59th Congress, Representative Littlefield, of Maine, called up the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage bill, of which he is the author. This was one of the measures he took occasion during last fall's campaign to defend, and through it incidentally availed himself of the opportunity to denounce the American Federation of Labor and its officers for their opposition to that bill. When it was called up by that gentleman in the House, he felt absolutely confident of its passage, but the measure was fought just as stubbornly by the representatives of labor to the last moment. A long debate took place upon the bill and a standing vote being taken it appeared as if the bill had passed by a vote of 127 yeas and 116 nays, but the opponents of the bill being on the alert demanded a roll-call vote which resulted as follows:

In favor the bill, 109; opposed to the bill, 165. Thus one of the pet bills of Mr. Littlefield, the notorious opponent of labor and special advocate of the manufacturers' associations, received its quietus.

SHIP SUBSIDY AND CONSCRIPTION.

This measure, which has been receiving the attention of Congress for so many years and which has been persistently opposed by labor, also met with defeat in the last session of Congress. It is not necessary to enumerate at this time the unscrupulous and nefarious methods employed by the advocates of this measure to secure its passage. Some of the methods resorted to have been published fully in several of the recent issues of the official magazine, the *American Federationist*.

There being a wide diversity of opinion among the members of the Merchant Marine Committee, and the friends of the bill being unable to get a favorable committee report, by some means unknown to us, a member who was ill conveniently resigned from the Committee of Merchant Marine and a known friend of ship subsidy was quickly appointed in his place. He then submitted an amended bill as a substitute for the one that had passed the Senate, but the amended bill had also hidden away in it that same objectionable feature, known to labor as the "conscription clause." This bill was considered in the House for three days, the debate at times being very bitter, and when the roll was called, it was discovered that the bill was defeated by a majority of six votes; but one member who favored

ship subsidy quickly changed his vote to the majority, and moved a reconsideration, which caught the opponents of ship subsidy napping, a number of them having left the House to attend to other duties and, though it was in the late hours of the night under "whip" (Watson) and "spur" (Cannon) the amended bill was passed by a vote of 159 to 156.

However, when the bill reached the Senate for concurrence, the opponents, under the leadership of Senator Carmack of Tennessee, maintained a successful filibuster almost up to the hour of adjournment, and succeeded in defeating this notorious conscription, paternal steal.

Your committee feels that with the complexion of the 60th Congress, as we understand it will be, the question of ship subsidy will be a dead issue for many years to come.

RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF LABOR.

During the history of our government but few bills in the interest of humanity have ever been fought so persistently and insidiously by corporate power as the very conservative and precautionary measure fathered by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, for the reduction of the hours of labor of railroad men.

A number of railroad horrors, together with the consequent loss of life, the maiming and injuring of hundreds and thousands, brought about by the niggardly policy pursued by the railroad corporations, which often compel their employees to work excessively long hours, has so quickened the public conscience that, notwithstanding the pernicious opposition of these corporations, and in some instances by some of their employees, who unquestionably were forced into that position by threats of loss of employment, Congress was compelled to pass a law which will obviate to some degree some of the awful calamities that have happened in the past. For the information of our members and friends interested in this measure we quote in full section 2 of the law enacted:

"Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this act, to require or permit any employee subject to this act to be or remain on duty for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours, and whenever any such employee of such common carrier shall have been continuously on duty for 16 hours he shall be relieved and not required or permitted again to go on duty until he has had at least 10 consecutive hours off duty; and no such employee who has been on duty 16 hours in the aggregate in any 24-hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least 8 consecutive hours off duty: Provided, That no operator, train dispatcher, or other employee who, by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches, reports, transmits, receives, or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any 24-hour period in all towers, offices, places, and stations continuously operated night and day, nor for a longer period than 13 hours in all towers, offices, places, and stations operated only during the day time, except in case of emergency, when the employees named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in a 24-hour period not exceeding three days in any week: Provided further, The Interstate Commerce Commission may after full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case."

The law also contains a penalty clause not to exceed \$500, for each and every violation. While the law is not all that might be asked for or should be expected, nevertheless we feel it is a beginning in the right direction. The one very regrettable feature about the law is that it does not take effect immediately and only becomes operative and in force one year after its passage, which will make it applicable on and after March 4, 1908.

This bill was approved only ten minutes before the Fifty-ninth Congress adjourned sine die, and it was then impossible to have this objectionable provision stricken out.

WOMEN AND CHILD LABOR INVESTIGATION

Resolution No. 98, which was indorsed by the convention and referred to your committee calling for a federal investigation of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States was formally presented to Congress in a bill which called for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose of conducting the investigation under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor. As of yore history repeated itself, and the opponents of this meritorious form of legislation endeavored to sidetrack the measure and attempted to have the investigation carried on under the supervision of the Census Office. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, but the bill was mutilated by the appropriation clause being stricken out, thus leaving the Bureau of Labor, on account of the lack of funds,

practically helpless to pursue an intelligent inquiry into the working conditions of women and children. However, the friends of the measure, in the interest of womanhood and childhood sought relief in other directions and succeeded in having a clause inserted in the Sundry Civil Bill for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the work. Again the opponents of this legislation attempted to divert the investigation to the Census Office, but the effort again failed and the investigation will be conducted, as originally intended, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor and your committee gave all possible assistance to secure the passage of this beneficent legislation.

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolution No. 87, which was adopted by the convention and referred to your committee, calls for its co-operation with the "National Child Labor Committee to secure the enactment of laws in the several states prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age." Of course it was impossible for your committee to accomplish a great deal in that direction as legislation of such a scope must be agitated in the states where the evil exists. That the evil does exist and is a very harmful one and that the cause should be speedily removed, should be plain to everybody. Philanthropists, scientists, and publicists who are now taking up the battle, fully realize that there is much merit in the contention that labor has been waging incessantly for many, many years. If child labor is permitted to continue it will blight the manhood and womanhood of future generations. Among one of the many converts to the abolition of child labor is Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who introduced a bill in the last Congress giving the federal government the right to regulate the hours of labor and conditions of employment for women and children engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits. In a speech covering the greater portion of four days, delivered by him in the United States Senate, he laid bare many of the gross evils that are now in operation surrounding the employment of children of a young and tender age. This bill, together with his speech, has aroused considerable public attention to the iniquity of child labor. While this bill, together with the speech of Senator Beveridge, has not been officially considered by the American Federation of Labor, we deem it worthy of mention, and feel sure that the reading of that document will prove interesting to all our members and friends.

We have been informed that the speech has been printed and published in large quantities, and we would suggest to our friends that they secure a copy of same and give it their most earnest consideration. While Senator Beveridge did not anticipate that the bill would pass at this session of Congress, he informed us that his motive for introducing it at the last session was for the purpose of bringing this crying evil forcibly to the attention of the people of the country, so that they might realize some of the horrors surrounding the employment of child labor, and so that the public mind may be educated as to the necessity of the abolition of child slavery by a law, or this evil will continue to exist. While there is yet one child of tender years employed in the mill, the factory, the workshop or the mine, and that child employed solely for the purpose of grinding out dividends for an avaricious employer, we must bend every effort to abolish this aggravating and degrading abuse of children.

We have endeavored to the best of our ability, with the limited space of time in which we had to work, to obtain the best possible results in the matters that were referred to us. It is with some degree of pleasure that we report that in innumerable instances, when presenting our arguments to the members of Congress, there has been a perceptible change in their demeanor, the manner in which we have been received and in their attention given us. Of course some of the members are still as haughty and arrogant as ever, but when the first session of the 60th Congress opens they will have joined that organization now known as the "Ancient Order of Lame Ducks," and their smiling (?) faces will be found missing.

We are of the opinion that at least something has been gained at this session of Congress, both in the way of obtaining remedial legislation and in the way of defeating objectionable legislation; and while we do not desire to make any prophesies at this time, we are firmly of the opinion that better results in the interests of labor and all the people will accrue in the near future.

We hope that this report will meet with your approval and the approval of all labor and right-thinking people. We thank you for the confidence reposed in us, and also thank the officers of affiliated unions for the assistance received at their hands.

Waiters and waitresses in good standing wear the union monthly working button; accept service from none other.

CIVIC FEDERATION DISCUSSES INJUNCTION.

The following is taken from the report of the proceedings of the last session of the National Civic Federation as published in the *National Civic Federation Review*:

In assuming the Chairmanship of the meeting Mayor Low said that it seemed to him to be one of the bright things in our American life that any question, no matter how strongly people feel about it, can be openly and frankly discussed. Continuing, he said:

"It certainly is one of the best phases of The National Civic Federation that it offers a platform upon which men of such diverse points of view can meet to discuss every question of interest in the industrial world. I suppose there are very few, if any questions upon which opinion is more sharply divided at the present moment in the United States than on this question of Government by Injunction—so-called. Very likely the feeling is strong, and the difference of opinion is especially marked because the question is not accurately defined, or at least is defined by some men in one way and by other men in another way. It is very much to be hoped that the result of the discussions here today will be to enlighten us all, so that we may determine accurately to what extent differences of opinion are based upon differences of definition, differences of interpretation of fact, and to what extent they really represent a diverse judgment upon the same state of facts and the same conditions."

T. Carl Spelling, general attorney for the American Federation of Labor, was the first speaker on the question of "Government by Injunction." He represented that organization in the discussion before the Committee of Congress. Mr. Spelling stated that what is meant by "Government by Injunction" is "that power which has been superadded by the courts of the country to their Constitutional power, by which they rule, or are said to rule, despotically upon certain occasions in the matters brought before them in litigation; that is, they rule in excess of their jurisdiction."

"If there be such a thing in this country," he said, "as 'Government by Injunction,' as we believe there is, then it is a most despotic government; that is, it is a government without limitation, without check or restraint, and government exercised by one man without responsibility or liability to account to any other man or to any other power on earth. In our form of government, there is no way to reach a judge for his misdeeds except by impeachment, and that has long ago been demonstrated to be a worthless remedy against judicial usurpation."

Mr. Spelling reviewed briefly the judicial history of the country as affecting the subject under discussion, claiming in substance that the effect of "Government by Injunction" was special legislation by an authority other than the properly constituted law-making body. He claimed that the fundamental limitation imposed by the long course of judicial history and procedure was that an injunction shall never be granted except to protect property or property rights. He believed this to be the keynote of the whole issue under discussion. He said that authorities do not distinguish between property—that is, visible and tangible property—and property rights, as regards its bearing on this question. He claimed that the representatives of labor never insisted that in the case of a trade dispute, if men should undertake to inflict any injury to any property or property rights, for instance, such as trespassing on land, attempting to set fire to buildings or wrecking machinery, anything to which any kind of violence could be offered,—he claimed that they never insisted that in any such case a writ of injunction to prevent it would not be available. Labor unions, he said, were not trying to abolish the remedy by injunction. "It is not correct to say that never can an injunction issue against strikers or against the working man or in a conflict between capital and labor, because an injunction is always available, and always ought to be used, when anybody, whether workingmen or unionists, or men who

do not belong to that class, attempt to inflict any kind of irreparable injury upon property or property rights. We are absolutely safe in assuming and adhering to that position."

Referring to an injunction in trade disputes, Mr. Spelling said: "No court in Christendom has any jurisdiction to restrain me or anybody else from advising any man not to work, not to keep a contract, not to obey the law; you cannot enjoin me in any court for going out and advising men to commit even arson, or murder, or anything else. Now, that sounds harsh, and that is where a great deal of our difficulty has arisen. When anybody proposes to check the usurpation and abuse and excesses of the courts, they say: 'You are advocating violence; you are in favor of disorder.' Now, I admit that it is deplorable that men can be advised to commit crime, to injure people, and to stir up trouble, and put the public to a great amount of inconvenience; but, I tell you, it is more deplorable, it is a thing that will lead to the most disastrous results, if irresponsible men on the bench for life are to be allowed to use their authority above the law and above all the departments of government, to become unrestrained despots, take one side in every trade dispute, become guardians of peace and order and morality in the community, decide ex-parte upon a one-sided showing, that hundreds and thousands of men are about to violate the law, and send forth these special decrees, these enactments of special legislation—for that is what they are—to paralyze and destroy the rights of all these men; I say that is the most dangerous tendency in our government. I do not except the tendency toward monopolization and combination, the suppression of trade; I think that can be remedied. I think that will work itself out; but, I tell you, if these vicious and far-reaching precedents are to be recognized as the law of the land, and the judges are to be encouraged or permitted to go on building more on top of these, that they will soon constitute and erect outside the regular organizations and branches of government a power as despotic as that which destroyed Rome, as that which was exercised in the days of Caligula, as that which was exercised by the notorious and infamous Star Chamber. The liberties of the people of this country are more endangered by that tendency and by that practice than by any other."

Referring to some of the injunctions issued by the courts, Mr. Spelling stated that "they have enjoined men from preventing, by persuasion, or by any means whatever, men from entering the employ of the complainant, that is, the party who went by his attorney before the judge and got out the writ of injunction. They have enjoined men from marching on the public highway; they have enjoined them from meeting in places far from the premises of the employer against whom they struck and from having music and making speeches and presenting their cause to the public. They have done what I call most unwarranted and outrageous things. These things have been done by the courts, exercising all the powers and functions of government on one side in a trade dispute. And you don't hear of any strikers ever going to a court to get an injunction, it is always the other side. Now, the court in such a case palpably and flagrantly takes the side of one party in a litigation, and the stronger party at that despite the greater numbers of the other side. So long as this power is recognized as belonging to those judges, they will, on a pretense, on a claim and allegation that men are about to resort to violence, prevent them from doing innocent and legal things, and taking the proper steps for the preservation of their constitutional rights. We simply want these usurpations lopped off. If we had the law as it stood before these usurpations began—before a system of precedents was built up in contravention of the ancient and just rule on this subject—we would not demand any legislation. It is not to change the law; all we want is the recognition of our rights as they stood before these usurpations."

Walter Drew, Commissioner of the National Iron Erectors' Association, stated as his belief that of all the questions involved under the phrase "Govern-

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ment by Injunction" and growing out of the different legislation proposed in Congress, he considered the most vital and the most important to be the restoration of confidence on the part of the rank and file of organized labor in our laws and in our courts. After a brief consideration of the theory in practice connected with the use of the writ of injunction, both temporary and permanent, he claimed that, separate from any question of defect in the law or in its administration, the demand that temporary injunctions should not issue in labor controversies becomes a demand that the practice of our courts shall be changed to grant special immunities and privileges to one particular class only and vitally engaged in warfare with another class. "No reason other than this," he said, "exists for discontinuing the temporary injunction in labor cases which does not exist in any other case that might arise. Without its use in such cases, as in other cases, the relation of the parties may be placed in a condition where justice could never be done between them. The very subject matter of the controversy might be disputed or injured beyond remedy. Organized labor may be aggressive and meet with our approval. It may fight its war with capital if it will, but in that fight it not only must ask but give fair play and a square deal."

Mr. Drew next took up the Pearre bill, of which he said that either it seeks to do away with great and serious evils that exist in our law and its application to labor combinations, or it seeks special dispensations and privileges for labor combinations as a class for the conduct of their so-called war against capital. In this connection he next took up a discussion of conspiracy under the common law and quoted a number of cases as to the rights of labor in combination. He said: "What would be an unlawful purpose on the part of an individual would likewise be an unlawful purpose on the part of a combination. The converse of this statement, however, is not true and what would be an unlawful purpose on the part of a combination might be entirely lawful for an individual, and it is with this fact that the chief fault is found by those who are proposing to change the law. This difference in the law concerning the purposes of an individual and those of a combination is explained by one word—malice. Ordinarily it is of no moment in the eyes of the law whether an individual acts from motives of malice or not, as long as his conduct is confined within the limits of the law. In other words, a malicious motive on his part would not make unlawful that which would otherwise be lawful. A different rule, however, applies to combinations, and a combination, whether of working men or of any other class of citizens, that inflicts intentional injury upon others from malicious motives, while it may not be liable criminally, still it becomes liable civilly and its action is held to amount to a legal wrong. A combination may not willfully inflict injury upon third persons without lawful justification or excuse, and if such justification or excuse be lacking, its conduct in the eye of the law is deemed malicious and unlawful." Mr. Drew claimed that every principle in the law of conspiracy is applied equally and impartially to all combinations and that in no particular is there any rule or principle enforced by our courts against combinations of labor which is not equally applied to and enforced against other combinations.

Referring to the Pearre bill, Mr. Drew said: "The effect of this measure would be to make lawful and substantiate every method now employed by organized labor except the commission of actual crime. Not only would combinations for the purpose of establishing monopolies, for the purpose of inflicting malicious injury and for other purposes now declared unlawful be legalized, but a systematic use of coercion and intimidation, which have their only strength and danger when used by many against the one, would be beyond the reach of the law. In providing that such combinations should not constitute a conspiracy, not only are they placed beyond the reach of courts of equity, but civil and criminal remedies also are taken away.

"The mere fact that injunctions have been used to a greater extent in recent years than formerly is no proof whatever, without further showing, that they have been misused, but is simply proof that there has been greater occasion for them. Neither is it to be supposed that courts of equity or of law could be infallible in one class of cases more than in others. Courts make mistakes like the rest of us, for the matters upon which they are called to decide must be determined in the light of the judgment, the knowledge and the limitations of the human mind, and it is human to err. But if the mistakes be honest, and if there be no greater number of them in any one class of cases than in any other the fact that isolated cases might be presented in which the writ of injunction has been improvidently employed, would furnish no more reason for doing away with it altogether in labor cases than in doing away with the whole body of the law and the jurisdiction of all courts.

"With no case made out of discrimination or inequality, either in the law or its administration as to labor combinations, one conclusion only will remain, and that is that organized labor in proposing this legislation seeks special immunities and privileges before the law not enjoyed by other combinations or other classes of the people.

"I shall not enter into an extensive discussion as to the dangers of class legislation. It is not necessary. Not only the history of nations, but the fundamental spirit of our institutions alike condemn it, and any class that persists in demanding it will find the face of the great American public solidly set against its efforts. In this case it would be more than class legislation in its results. It would lead to a state of anarchy in labor controversies, for the employing class, finding no protection in the law in their individual fights against combinations using legalized methods of coercion and intimidation against them, would, from the very instinct of self-preservation, seek their protection outside the law and we would have this whole great contest, this war, as it has been termed, between capital and labor, taken out of the pale of civilized methods and of civilized courts."

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, was the closing speaker on the subject of "Government by Injunction." Among other things he said:

"Do you know that in labor disputes, when the proposition to arbitrate is made, very often—indeed almost generally—the workingmen will make the reservation that the question to be arbitrated shall not be submitted to a Federal judge? I do not share fully in these apprehensions, but the very fact that workingmen do express a fear of the impartiality of the Federal Judiciary is in itself a matter of grave concern, not alone to those who have suffered from the injunction, but to the entire people of this country. Men do not lose confidence without cause or at least without the belief that they have cause. So many injunctions have been issued, so many laboring men have been incarcerated because of the violation or alleged violation of these injunctions—not because of the commission of crime, not because they have violated any law of the land, but because they have insisted upon doing those things which they have a legal and a constitutional right to do.

"I wish to say for myself—and I yield to no man living in loyalty to this country—that if a judge were to enjoin me from doing something that I had a legal, a constitutional, and a moral right to do, I should violate the injunction. I shall, as one American, preserve my liberty and the liberties of the people even against the usurpation of the Federal Judiciary, and in doing this I shall feel that I am best serving the interests of my country.

"It is indeed unfortunate that within recent years the courts have gone so far in the exercise of their equity power. It is presumed that injunctions shall be issued only in cases where there is no adequate remedy at law. It is presumed that they are issued in cases where there is danger of the infliction of irreparable injury. In a coal strike in West Virginia, for instance, an injunction is issued; this injunction restrains the men from the commission of

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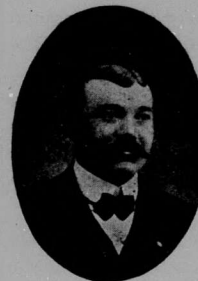
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crimes and also from the performance of acts which are entirely legal within themselves. The men proceed under direction of their attorneys to do only those things that they have a legal right to do; and they are called into court—they are charged with no crime, they are simply asked, have they violated that injunction? They are permitted to make no defense. They, as truthful men, must plead that they have violated the injunction, that they have walked upon the highway, that they have spoken to the men who wanted to work; the consequence is that they are sentenced to prison, not for violating the law, not for the commission of any illegal act, but because they have done those things which they had a legal right to do; and they are sent to prison without a trial by a jury of their peers. It is to this phase of the injunction that we take exception."

TRADE UNIONS AMONG ENGLISH WOMEN.

ELLEN M. HENROTIN, PRESIDENT AMERICAN WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

On the title page of the *Quarterly Review*, issued by the English Women's Trade Union League, is the following quotation from Ecclesiastes IV:

"Two are better than one; because they have a good reward for their labor. For if they fall the one will lift up his fellow; but woe to him that is alone when he falleth, for he has not another to help him."

The trades union movement among women finds its expression in this verse—for it is in the altruistic stage, as was the movement among men's trades unions before they developed into business enterprises; not that altruism is entirely absent, but the spirit of a movement which is a great success must of necessity become more practical as its growth calls forth the executive qualities of its leaders or their power to control financial issues,—in a word their business ability. There are still certain leaders of labor who dream dreams and see visions, but unless they combine practicality with ideality, the man of "executive brutality" usurps their place; and a purely materialistic policy rules the association.

The trades union movement among women is stronger in England than in the United States. The reasons are obvious; the principal one is the homogeneity of the people; also the fact that the whole movement there is on a recognized basis, is a part of the body politic and the public respects the effort of the wage-earning woman to help herself.

"In the early thirties a wave of unionism," according to the *May Bulletin* of the United States Bureau of Labor, which contains an interesting account of the benefit features of British trade unions "swept through England and organizations sprang up, not only among skilled workers but among women and unskilled workers, as the members had no training and no resources the unions soon went to pieces," but the impetus given to the cause of organizations for women in trade lines continued to exert an influence and in 1874 the Women's Trade Union League was organized by Mrs. Paterson. In 1901 there were 144 British and Irish unions, including women and girls; the total membership was 120,078, the largest membership being among the unions of textile workers. Since the last Trade Union Congress held in Manchester, the membership of the league has increased about 14,000, not including the 1,000 telephone male employees, which were assisted in organizing by the league.

The aim of the league is to unite in one association the trade unions in which women are members; the headquarters are in the Club Union building, Clerkinwall, London, where the league has the use of a large hall for meetings, committee and office rooms. Miss Mary R. McArthur is the secretary; the president is Miss Gertrude Truckwell, who succeeded to the office on the death of her aunt, Lady Dilke. On the general and executive committees are the names of four members of Parliament, five of the nobility, two of the clergy, one alderman, several authors and the secretaries of all the large trade unions. The make-up of these committees is

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most suggestive as a proof of the broad sympathy for labor which characterizes many of the prominent men and women of England.

F. F. Richards, member of Parliament, writes in the *Review*, that "the fear of Mrs. Grundy prevents many more from openly expressing their sympathy with the workers, especially with working women." Without a doubt the powerful support extended to the league by men and women of undisputed political and social influence has been one cause of the success which it has in securing a large membership, which disproves the statement so often heard in this country that it is not possible to organize women in trade unions. The league has been named the "work girls parliament," for at the meetings all subjects are discussed which affect the condition of wage-earning women and the policy which governs their trades takes shape.

THE LEAGUE ORGANIZATION.

The work is divided into departments of which that of organization naturally comes first. It is no light task to bring an organization out of the "large reactionary force of unorganized wage-earning women, which stands solidly and stolidly in the path of any reform." There are several organizers in the field paid by the league. The two principal ones are Mrs. Chew and Mrs. Marland-Brodie. The committee of council, which consists of the leaders of trades unions, advises the organizers, for English trade unionists, unlike American, are convinced of the necessity of bringing women workers into trade affiliation. The secretary reports that during the year, from September, 1904, to September, 1905, nine unions, with a total of 9,160 members, were added to the league; the report published in March, 1906, gives the names of six large unions which have joined, while a large number of new members have been added to the unions already affiliated, chiefly from among the textile workers and civil servants.

"Intervention" is another branch of the work which is prepared to step in, when requested by the parties concerned, in case of any dispute, to assist by advice, to communicate with employers and otherwise aid in settlement.

The legislative department acts as the agent for women's unions in placing their conditions and legislative requirements before the proper governmental authorities, "to bring forward specific grievances in individual trades or factories by means of questions and representations by members of Parliament." This is often done in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Dike, Hugh Law, Mr. Thackleton, Keir Hardie, Noel Buxton and others, interrogate the government on the subject of appointing women inspectors for the factories, the use of safe glazes, over-time work, sweating in government contract work, dangerous trades, workmen compensation bill, telephone employees, etc. Questioning the government by members of Parliament has the effect of directing public opinion to the conditions which prevail in any trade or to questions of public policy. The fact that several members of the executive committee are members of Parliament is naturally of great assistance to the league and thus any question can be brought into notice without the necessity of framing a bill, always a cumbersome and uncertain method.

The department of complaints deals with infringement of factory and workshop acts, which are carefully investigated and referred to the proper authorities. Cases under the truck, compensation and other industrial laws are also investigated and legal advice is furnished. This branch of work has been most successful and has secured compensation for many personal injuries, especially among the women working in the potteries. Miss Sawyer, who is in charge, speaks of the unscrupulous manner in which many employers and insurance agents endeavor to take advantage of the immediate necessity or ignorance of victims of accidents by settling for small amounts; among the complaints forty-eight per cent relate to bad sanitation, defective heating and ventilation; twenty-four per cent relate to ille-

gal over-time; sixteen per cent to breaches of the truck act.

THINGS ACCOMPLISHED IN ENGLAND.

Last year the league organized a London council of women civil servants which has done excellent work in bringing the various grades of women civil servants in touch so they may co-operate for their mutual benefit.

The president, in her annual report, mentions with pleasure the increase in the calls on the league by men to help organize the women in their trades. She adds:

"In the work of organizing the women wage earners and bringing them under the educative influence of trade unionism there are vast possibilities, it is undeniably of vital importance to the labor movement."

While the reports of the league contain so much that is encouraging yet the fact that it is among the unskilled trades that are found the largest number of women is a proof that it will be up-hill work to bring the majority into unions. Only in the unions of skilled workers are large benefits paid, thus one of the chief incentives to join is absent. Large benefits have been one of the causes of the steady growth of English trade unions, and it is in the nature of things that for the present at least the unions among women cannot pay such benefits. Therefore the Women's Trade Union of England has made a prominent feature of the work of safeguarding the legal and trade rights of its members, of bettering the sanitary conditions under which they work and of enforcing existing laws; in a word, the League endeavors to convince the members of the material and practical advantages to be secured. On occasions it exerts its political influence to obtain the election of members of Parliament and other officials friendly to the cause; for wage-earning women in England, as well as in America, are all suffragists.

Among the many who have been leaders in organization are the late Lady Dilke, wife of Sir Charles Dilke, and Mrs. Besant, who unfortunately deserted the ranks in the height of her influence, for she had great organizing power and rare eloquence. Lady Dilke was a firm and constant friend to the end, and the memorial fund is a fitting tribute by the unions to her unselfish devotion.

It is rash and therefore foolish to foretell the future of woman in industry. The main facts to be considered are that she is now permanently established in the labor market and that for a long time an effort must be made through organization to educate her to meet the requirements of modern business and industrial methods; to control legislation in her behalf; to improve the sanitary conditions under which she labors,—above all to help her to help herself.

There is an ever increasing interest in trade unions and prejudice against them, at least in England, has vanished. No movement yet inaugurated has accomplished so much for workmen as has this one and it goes without the saying that women will, when they realize its benefits, take the same means for bettering their lot—organization on trade union lines. The annual report of the English League thus sums up the situation:

"Labor questions which are being considered with interest and attention by the public are vitally affected by the present position of women in industry. The improvement of their position is essential, and in the certainty that this can be accomplished by organization and legislation alone, we claim support for the Women's Trade Union League, whose work is confined to these two great ends."

Many of the newspapers are expressing surprise at the many referendum votes within laboring organizations. The public is beginning to realize that organized labor has developed self government far in advance of any other class. The excellent results where the optional referendum is employed were among the first causes which led the laboring man to demand the direct vote system for public questions. To-day the public system has made its own splendid record.—*Ex.*

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Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Hotel Restaurant Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1538 Felton St., South Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sunday, 12 m., Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalpers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

She (after a vivacious discussion)—Ah! you dare to look me in the face? He (philosophically)—Good Heavens! In this world one becomes accustomed to everything.—*Exchange*.

Mrs. Money Bags—I hear you have spent a great deal of your time in Italy? Mrs. Parvenue—Oh, yes, my dear, we're quite Italicized.—*Princeton Tiger*

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Brockton Shoe Co.
1025 FILLMORE ST.

Keeps open evenings, in violation of the early closing regulations of
THE RETAIL SHOE CLERKS' ASS'N
and has been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council.

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Golden Gate Aves.

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Skillful tailors work in my shop.

Harry Cunningham

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This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

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LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Meccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 641 Stevenson.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., Brannan, near First.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travis Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmartin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (122) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (137) Knowles, Edward Co., 214 Hyde.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (5) Leichner Printing Co., 1542 1/2 Fifteenth.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (136) Merchants Press, 762 Larkin.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (153) Van Ness Printing Co., 448 Van Ness Avenue.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 956 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (120) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Bolton & Strong, 1620 Fifteenth.
 Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 35 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

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Union Made SUIT Union Made

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CLOTHING CO.Clothiers—Furnishers—Hatters
2558 MISSION STREET

For Good UNION MADE Clothes Go To

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McCormick Sells Hats

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Between 19th and 20th1593 Haight Street
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Panamas Especially

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No rent. Good Furniture for little money.

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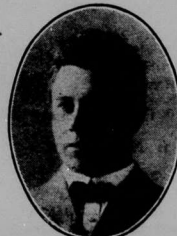
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11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LARGER THAN EVER; MODERN
STORE, MODERN WORKSHOP, PERFECT TAILORING AT
MODERATE PRICES, STRICTLY UNION IN EVERY DETAIL.

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FRANCISCO TO ADOPT THE
CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION
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FRANCISCO TO ADOPT THE
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KELLEHER & BROWNE, THE IRISH TAILORS

11-15 Seventh Street, near Market

Isaac's Explanation.

Solomon Finklestein, the proprietor of a small dry goods and notion store finding that prices had advanced materially upon renewing his stock of silk and other goods, and in making a corresponding advance to the consumer, thought it best that some reason be given for raising the price. Calling his son, a clerk in the store, he said: "Isaac, we will haf to raise der price of dis silk twenty-five cents per yard, and ven dey asks vy, yust tellem dat der worms what makes dis silk is dead." This reason appeared valid to Isaac and made a deep impression. A young lady soon after came in and asked to be shown a tape-line. Isaac, in showing the tape-line quoted a price of twenty-five cents. To the young lady it seemed exorbitant and she did not hesitate telling him so, stating that she "never paid over fifteen cents for such a line." "Vell," says Isaac, we haf to raise der price on des lines because der tapeworms what makes des lines is dead." It is needless to say the argument was not continued.—*Exchange.*

The teacher of a school near Providence received the following interesting instructions from a certain fond mother. This lady was most remarkable for the old school gentility she professed to have. She had just moved into the village from the city, and was most solicitous that the well-bred manners of her little daughter Muriel should not be contaminated by contact with the country children. "Always see that she has your best attention," said she, "and be very careful that she associates with no little child that uses slang, which Muriel has never heard. Above all, do not have her sit near that Williams boy. I knew his father in Providence (confidentially) they're a bum lot, the whole push of them."—*Argonaut.*

Deduction by Analogy.

"Mamma, I've got a stomach ache," said Nellie Bly, six years old.

"That's because you've been without lunch. It's because your stomach is empty. You would feel better if you had something in it."

That afternoon the pastor called and in the course of conversation remarked that he had been suffering all day with a very severe headache.

"That's because it is empty," said Nellie. You'd feel much better if you had something in it."—*Ex.*

The late Baroness Burdett-Coutts used to relate with keen pleasure a story of the Duke of Wellington and Soult. On the first occasion the Duke took Soult into Apsley House, the latter was surprised at the absence of pictures he had known in Madrid. "How is it, Monsieur le Duc," he said, "that you have so few of the Spanish masterpieces?" "Marshal, you forget," replied the Duke, "that my army was only in Madrid after the one commanded by yourself."—*Exchange.*

A newly elected Senator from the Northwest was pounding his desk and waving his arms in an impassioned appeal to the Senate. "What do you think of him," whispered Senator Kean, of New Jersey, to the impassive Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania. "Oh, he can't help it," answered Knox. "It's a birthmark." "A what?" "A birthmark," repeated Knox. "His mother was scared by a windmill."—*Argonaut.*

A certain old gentleman was very deaf, and chose to conceal the fact. He always took it for granted that the first question asked would be about the weather. A wag, knowing his weakness, one day said to him, "Good morning, sir. How's your wife?" "Ugh! damp, dirty, and disagreeable, and no signs of a change," was the prompt retort.—*Ex.*

Mrs. Subbubs—Oh, John, I'm sorry the new cook has spoiled your coffee, but she's so young and inexperienced. So you must be satisfied with a kiss instead this evening, dear. John—Right! oh! call her in.—*Pick-Me-Up.*

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HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
781 MARKET STREET
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

GET THE BEST--IT PAYS

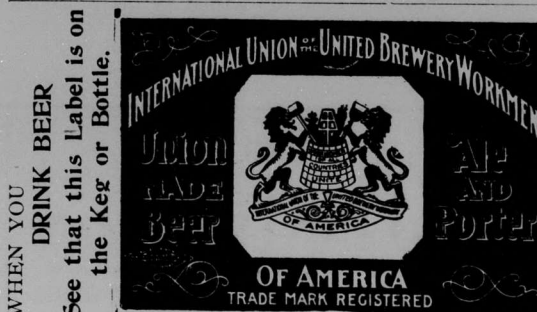
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526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
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Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Deposits, December 31, 1906.....38,531,917.28
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Directors—F. Tillmann, Jr., Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow.



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Journeymen Tailors' Union

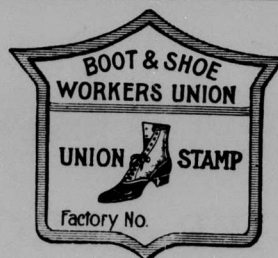
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used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 328 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.



Union Members, Be Consistent

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

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DEPOSITS - - - - - 4,176,658.85

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